dumping has been received by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Further as per the Municipal Social Wastes (Management and Handling) rules 2000, bio-degradable wastes which produce methane are not permitted to be disposed off in landfills. No project to utilize methane has been prepared by this Ministry.

(d) As per the Manual prepared by the Ministry of Urban Development, the estimated municipal solid wastes generation in the country is hundred thousand tones per day, of which about 20% is recycled.

Schemes for cleaning of water in rivers

472. DR M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had implemented schemes for cleaning of water of various rivers in the country during the last two decades;

(b) if so, the names of such rivers and the amount spent on schemes formulated for cleaning of water of each river;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the water of above said rivers has become even more polluted after introduction and completion of the said schemes; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The works of pollution abatement in rivers started with the launching of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I in the year 1985 which was completed in March 2000. Subsequently, GAP Phase-II (GAP-II) was approved in stages from 1993 onwards which included the works on the tributaries of the river Ganga namely, Yamuna, Gomti, Damodar and Mahananda. The programme was broad based in 1995 and renamed as the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) which presently covers 160 towns along identified polluted stretches of 34 major rivers spread over 20 States at an approved cost of Rs. 4783 crore. The rivers covered under the Plan, and the river-wise expenditure incurred till March, 2007 is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Conservation of rivers through pollution abatement works is a continuous activity under NRCP and are aimed towards ameliorating the water quality in rivers. With the pollution abatement works completed so far in both the phases under GAP, the water quality of the river Ganga has shown discernible improvement at major locations over its pre-GAP quality as per the water quality monitoring undertaken by independent reputed institutions of the country. Also, as per an independent evaluation study conducted by University of Bath, and Metroeconomica, United Kingdom and the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, published in the year 2000, the Ganga Action Plan compares favourably, both in terms of cost and time taken, with those of other major rivers of the world like Thames, Rhine, Danube etc. A total of sewage treatment capacity of 1747 mld. (million litres per day) has been created so far for Ganga and its tributaries namely, Yamuna, Gomti, Damodar and Mahananda. As regards Yamuna, the tributary of Ganga, the quality of river water has not shown the desired improvement owing to the large gap between the demand and the availability of the sewage treatment capacity particularly in Delhi, and lack of availability of fresh water for ensuring minimum flow in the river.

Statement

Rivers Covered under the National River Conservation Plan and Ganga Action Plan along with River-wise expenditure incurred (as on 31.03.2007)

Serial Number of River	Name of River	Name of State	Expenditure incurred * (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1,2	Adyar & Cooum	Tamil Nadu	372.70
3	Betwa	Madhya Pradesh	5.71
4	Bhadra	Karnataka	4.14
5	Brahmini	Orissa	29.60
6	Cauvery	Tamil Nadu & Karnataka	184.74
7	Chambal	Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh	3.58
8	Diphu and Dhansiri	Nagaland	4.85
9 (i)	Ganga Phase-I	Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttranchal,	433.00
(ii)	Ganga Phase-II (Main Stem)	Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal	280.82
10 (i)	Yamuna Phase- I	Haryana, Delhi & Uttar Pradesh	681.00
(ii)	Yamuna Phase-II		18.80
11	Gomti	Uttar Pradesh	80.25
12	Damodar	Jharkhand & West Bengal	1.35
13	Mahananda	West Bengal	1.09
14	Godavari	Andhra Pradesh & Maharashtra	103.62
15	Khan	Madhya Pradesh	38.56
16	Krishna	Maharashtra	18.60
17	Kshipra	Madhya Pradesh	17.08
18	Mahanadi	Orissa	7.99
19	Mandovi	Goa	10.92
20	Musi	Andhra Pradesh	112.59
21	Narmada	Madhya Pradesh	1.15
22	Pamba	Kerala	0.34
23	Pennar	Karnataka	35.94
24	Rani Chu	Sikkim	8.13
25	Sabarmati	Gujarat	95.08
26	Satluj	Punjab	242.08

1	2	3	4
27	Subanaarekha	Jharkhand	0.98
28	Tamrabarani	Tamil Nadu	42.59
29	Tapti	Madhya Pradesh	2.27
30	Tunga	Karnataka	0.97
31	Tungabhadra	Karnataka	6.56
32	Vaigai	Tamil Nadu	100.48
33	Vennar	Tamil Nadu	38.44
34	Wainganga	Madhya Pradesh	0.93
	GRAND TOTAL:		2986.93

* Expenditure inclusive of State's share

Report on climatic change in India

473. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up an expert group to look into various aspects of climate change in India;

(b) if so, the terms of reference given to the expert group;

(c) whether Mr. R. K. Pachauri has submitted a report on climatic change in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In pursuance to the announcement made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister while presenting the Union Budget 2007-08, the Government has set up the "Expert Committee on Impacts of Climate Change" on 7th May, 2007 under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. Chidambaram, Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India to study the impacts of anthropogenic climate change on India and to identify the measures that we may have to take in the future in relation to addressing vulnerability to anthropogenic climate change impacts.

(c) and (d) Dr. R. K. Pachauri, Director General of The Energy Resources Institute (TERI) is also the Chairman of the Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which has submitted its three Working Group Reports recently. These Reports provide a global assessment of observed climate change, climate processes and estimates of projected/future climate change, impacts of climate change on natural, managed and human systems and their vulnerability etc. and provides findings at the continental level. No country specific findings for any country, including India, have been provided in these Reports.